IN THE CLAIMS

1. (currently amended) An electrostatic dissipating laminate structure possessing a point-to-point resistance which is substantially independent of relative humidity in the range of 10^6 to 10^9 ohms when tested in accordance with ESD S4.1. comprising:

(a) a cellulose-based substrate;

(b) a conductance-modifying component selected from the group consisting of an inherently conductive polymer, a conductive nanophase material and mixtures thereof; and

(c) a thermosetting polymer resin.

2. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 1 wherein said thermosetting polymer resin is selected from the group consisting of unsaturated polyesters, polyurethanes, polyureas, epoxies, bismaleimides and formaldehydes.

3. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 1 wherein said cellulose-based substrate is pretreated with a conductance modifying component selected from the group consisting of an inherently conductive polymer, a conductive nanophase material and a combination of an inherently conductive polymer and a conductive nanophase material.

4. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 3 wherein said laminate exhibits improved homogeneity and more consistent laminates when said cellulose-based substrate is pretreated with a colloidal dispersion of an inherently conductive polymer in an aqueous medium at a concentration ranging from about 0.1% to about 20.0% by weight.

5. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 3 wherein said laminate exhibits improved homogeneity and more consistent laminates when said cellulose-based substrate is pretreated with a colloidal dispersion of a conductive nanophase material in an aqueous medium at concentrations ranging from about 1.0% to about 25.0% by weight.

6. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 1 further comprising a transparent overlay sheet, a decorative under sheet or both.

7. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 6 further comprising at least one internal layer comprising a cellulose-based sheet saturated with a thermosetting polymer resin.

8. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 7 further comprising at least one layer comprising a cellulosic Kraft paper saturated with a phenol formaldehyde resin.

9. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 1 further comprising a conductive scrim layer.

10. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 9 wherein said conductive scrim layer comprises a conductance-modifying component selected from the group consisting of an inherently conductive polymer, a conductive nanophase material and a combination of an inherently conductive polymer and a conductive nanophase material.

11. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 9 wherein said conductive scrim layer comprises a conductive non-woven material incorporated into said laminate beneath a cellulose-based sheet impregnated with an electrostatic dissipating polymer composition.

12. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 2 wherein said thermosetting polymer resin comprises melamine formaldehyde.

13. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 1 wherein said conductance-modifying component comprises an inherently conductive polymer.

14. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 13 wherein said inherently conductive polymer comprises polyethylene dioxythiophene polystyrene sulfonate.

15. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 13 wherein said inherently conductive polymer comprises polyaniline.

16. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 13 wherein said dissipative polymer composition comprises an amount of said inherently conductive polymer between less than 1.0% and approximately 15% of the weight of said thermosetting polymer resin present in said structure.

17. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 1 wherein said conductance-modifying component comprises at least one conductive nanophase material.

18. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 17 wherein said dissipative polymer composition comprises nanophase materials in an amount between less than 1% and approximately 25% by weight of said thermosetting polymer resin present in said composition.

19. (previously presented) The laminate structure of claim 17 wherein said conductive nanophase materials comprise antimony tin oxide.

20. (withdrawn) An improved method of forming an electrostatic dissipating hard laminate structure wherein a cellulose-based structure is impregnated with a thermosetting polymer resin, said improvement comprising imparting electrostatic dissipating properties to said laminate structure wherein the improvement comprises adding a conductance modifying component selected from the group consisting of an inherently conductive polymer, a conductive nanophase material and mixtures thereof to said laminate structure by (i) impregnating said polymer resin with said conductance modifying component; or (ii) forming an aqueous dispersion of said conductance modifying component and applying said aqueous dispersion to said hard laminate structure.

21. (withdrawn) An improved method as defined in claim 20 wherein said application of said aqueous dispersion to said hard laminate structure comprises aerosol spraying.

22. (withdrawn) An improved method as defined in claim 20 wherein said application of said aqueous dispersion to said hard laminate structure comprises applying said aqueous

dispersion to a transfer coating and then applying said transfer coating to said hard laminate structure.